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B101/B214

Boundary conditions for...

$$\Phi_f(k) = (4N)^{-1/2} \sum_m \exp ikmB_\alpha^* \chi_m^f \quad (1)$$

k is the quasi-momentum of the exciton; m the number of elementary cell; α the number of the molecule in the cell; χ_m^f the wave function of the crystal whose molecule with the number $m\alpha$ is in the f th excitation; μ the number of irreducible representations, and N the number of the cells. For the stationary state of a bounded crystal linear combinations of Eq. (1) are taken where $m_x = 1$, $\alpha = 1$ is chosen as the boundary surface:

$$\Psi_f(k) = (2)^{-1/2} [\Phi_f(k) - \Phi_f(-k)], \quad \Psi_f^*(k) = -\Psi_f(-k). \quad (3)$$

The part of the dipole moment caused by the virtual transition in the exciton state the equation $\vec{P}_1(\vec{r}) = \sum_k c_k \vec{P}_{0k}^{(1)}(\vec{r}) + \text{complex resistance}$ (4)

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holds, where

$$\vec{P}_{0k}^{(1)}(\vec{r}) = \int \Psi^0 \vec{P}(\vec{r}) \Psi_1'(k) d\Omega. \quad (A)$$

$\vec{P}_1(z)$ is determined by $\vec{P}_{0k}^{(1)}(0)$ in the neighborhood of the crystal surface $z = 0$. This matrix element is:

$$\vec{P}_{0k}^{(1)}(0) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{m,\alpha} \sin \frac{km - (2\pi + k)(4-\alpha)}{4} \vec{P}_{m,\alpha}. \quad (5)$$

Here, $\vec{P}_{m,\alpha} = \int \Psi^0 \vec{P}_{m,\alpha} d\Omega$, Δ is the volume of the region which is essentially smaller than the wavelength $\lambda = 2\pi/k$ in the z direction. A summation is made over the boundary of this region. Considering the symmetry of the wave function as well as of $(C_4)^2 P_x = -P_x$, and $(C_4)^2 P_y = -P_y$ one obtains: $\vec{P}_{m,3} = -\vec{P}_{m,1}$, and $\vec{P}_{m,4} = -\vec{P}_{m,2}$. Introducing this in Eq. (5) when the x -axis is directed along the dipole moment of the molecule with $\alpha = 4$, one obtains: $P_{0kx}^{(1)}(0) = 0$, and $P_{0ky}^{(1)}(0) \neq 0$. For the second bound-

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ary with $z = 1$; $m_3 = G \gg 1$; $\alpha = 3$ only $P_{0kx}^{(1)}(1) = 0$. Therefore, the additional boundary conditions for the crystal surface are obtained as $P_{1x}(0) = 0$, and $P_{1x}(1) = 0$ (6). The differential equations connecting $\vec{P}_\xi(z, t)$ with $\vec{E}_\xi(z, t)$ are $(ik\partial/\partial t - \epsilon_0 + (i\partial\epsilon/\partial k)(\partial/\partial z))P_\xi(z, t) = (ia/\omega_0)E_\xi(z, t)$; $(ik\partial/\partial t - \epsilon_0 - (i\partial\epsilon/\partial k)(\partial/\partial z))P_\eta(z, t) = (ia/\omega_0)E_\eta(z, t)$ (7). $P_\xi(z, t)$ and $P_\eta(z, t)$ are the right and the left circularly polarized waves.

In the absence of the absorption of light in a crystal plate one has

$\int_V^{\text{plate}} (ED^* - E^*D)dV = (4\pi i\omega_0\omega/a)(\partial\epsilon/\partial k) [|P_\xi(1)|^2 - |P_\eta(1)|^2 - |P_\xi(0)|^2 + |P_\eta(0)|^2] = 0$. Hence the following boundary conditions are obtained: $P_\xi(0) = P_\eta(0) \exp(i\sigma_0)$, $P_\xi(1) = P_\eta(1) \exp(i\sigma_1)$ for $\sigma = \text{constant}$. When an electromagnetic wave of amplitude A is incident from vacuum to the boundary surface $z = 0$ of a plane parallel plate there occur in the region $z < 0$ reflected waves R and

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in the region $z > l$ the waves D transmitted through the plate. Six transverse waves can exist inside the plate. The boundary conditions are:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_\xi + R_\xi &= E_\xi^{(1)} + E_\xi^{(2)} + E_\xi, \\ A_\xi - R_\xi &= n_1 E_\xi^{(1)} + n_2 E_\xi^{(2)} + n E_\xi, \\ A_\eta + R_\eta &= E_\eta^{(1)} + E_\eta^{(2)} + E_\eta, \\ A_\eta - R_\eta &= -n_1 E_\eta^{(1)} - n_2 E_\eta^{(2)} - n E_\eta, \\ E_\xi^{(1)} e^{ik_1 l} + E_\xi^{(2)} e^{ik_2 l} + E_\xi e^{ikl} &= D_\xi e^{i \frac{\omega}{c} l}, \\ n_1 E_\xi^{(1)} e^{ik_1 l} + n_2 E_\xi^{(2)} e^{ik_2 l} + n E_\xi e^{ikl} &= D_\xi e^{i \frac{\omega}{c} l}, \\ E_\eta^{(1)} e^{-ik_1 l} + E_\eta^{(2)} e^{-ik_2 l} + E_\eta e^{-ikl} &= D_\eta e^{i \frac{\omega}{c} l}, \\ n_1 E_\eta^{(1)} e^{-ik_1 l} + n_2 E_\eta^{(2)} e^{-ik_2 l} + n E_\eta e^{-ikl} &= -D_\eta e^{i \frac{\omega}{c} l}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

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where $n_1 = n_{\xi}^{(1)}$ is the refractive index of the wave $E_{\xi}^{(1)}$, etc. Further, $n_{\xi}^{(1)} = -n_{\xi}^{(1)}$; $n_{\eta}^{(2)} = -n_{\xi}^{(2)}$; $n_{\eta} = -n_{\xi}$; $k_i = n_i \omega/c$. The refractive indices without numerical index are real in the neighborhood of the exciton resonance frequency ω_0 . The additional boundary conditions are:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & (n_1^2 - \epsilon') (E_t^{(1)} + E_{\eta}^{(1)}) + (n_2^2 - \epsilon') (E_t^{(2)} + E_{\eta}^{(2)}) + (n^2 - \epsilon') (E_t + E_{\eta}) = 0, \\ & (n_1^2 - \epsilon') (E_t^{(1)} e^{ik_1 t} + E_{\eta}^{(1)} e^{-ik_1 t}) + (n_2^2 - \epsilon') (E_t^{(2)} e^{ik_2 t} + E_{\eta}^{(2)} e^{-ik_2 t}) + \\ & \quad + (n^2 - \epsilon') (E_t e^{ikt} + E_{\eta} e^{-ikt}) = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

With the help of Eqs. (8) and (9) the amplitudes of the reflected, transmitted and the inner waves can be calculated from the amplitude of the incident wave. In the case of strong absorption of light the equations for the reflected waves are:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_t &= \frac{1 - n_2}{1 + n_2} A_t, \\ R_{\eta} &= \frac{n_1 + n + n_1 n + \epsilon'}{n_1 + n - n_1 n - \epsilon'} A_{\eta} - 2 \frac{n_2^2 - \epsilon'}{(1 + n_2)(n_1 + n - n_1 n - \epsilon')} A_t. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

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Boundary conditions for...

The amplitude of the reflected left polarized wave depends on the amplitude of the incident right polarized wave. For the incidence of a left polarized wave ($A_{\xi} = 0$) the amplitude of the transmitted wave appearing in vacuum satisfies:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_{\xi} &= a \exp \left[-i \left(k_0 + \frac{\omega}{c} \right) l - k' l \right] + a_1 \exp \left[-i \left(k_{10} + \frac{\omega}{c} \right) l - k'_1 l \right], \\ D_{\eta} &= b \exp \left[-i \left(k_0 + \frac{\omega}{c} \right) l - k' l \right] + b_1 \exp \left[-i \left(k_{10} + \frac{\omega}{c} \right) l - k'_1 l \right], \\ a &= -\frac{n_2 + n - n_2 n - \epsilon'}{n_1 + n - n_1 n - \epsilon'} b, \quad a_1 = \frac{n_2 + n_1 - n_2 n_1 - \epsilon'}{n_1 + n - n_1 n - \epsilon'} b_1, \\ b &= -\frac{2(\epsilon' - n_1^2)(n_2 - n)}{(1 + n_2)(n_1 + n - n_1 n - \epsilon')(n_1 - n)} A_{\eta}, \\ b_1 &= \frac{2(\epsilon' - n^2)(n_2 - n_1)}{(1 + n_2)(n_1 + n - n_1 n - \epsilon')(n_1 - n)} A_{\eta}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

for the incidence of a right polarized wave ($A_{\eta} = 0$): $D_{\xi} = c \exp \left[-i(k_0 + \omega/c)l - k' l \right] + c_1 \exp \left[-i(k_{10} + \omega/c)l - k'_1 l \right] + c_2 \exp \left[i(k_{20} - \omega/c)l - k_2 l \right]$; $D_{\eta} = d \exp \left[-i(k_0 + \omega/c)l - k' l \right] + d_1 \exp \left[-i(k_{10} + \omega/c)l - k'_1 l \right]$ (13).

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The coefficients c , c_1 , c_2 , d and d_1 are proportional to the amplitude A_ξ , and can be expressed by the refractive indices analogously to Eq. (11). The frequency region in which anomalous waves appear is larger in the optically active crystals compared to that in the crystals not optically active. There are 9 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.I.I.Mechnikova
(Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov)

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December 26, 1960 (after revision)

Card 8/8

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(CORONARY DISEASE) (SMOKING) (STRESS) (EXERTION)

HUNGARY

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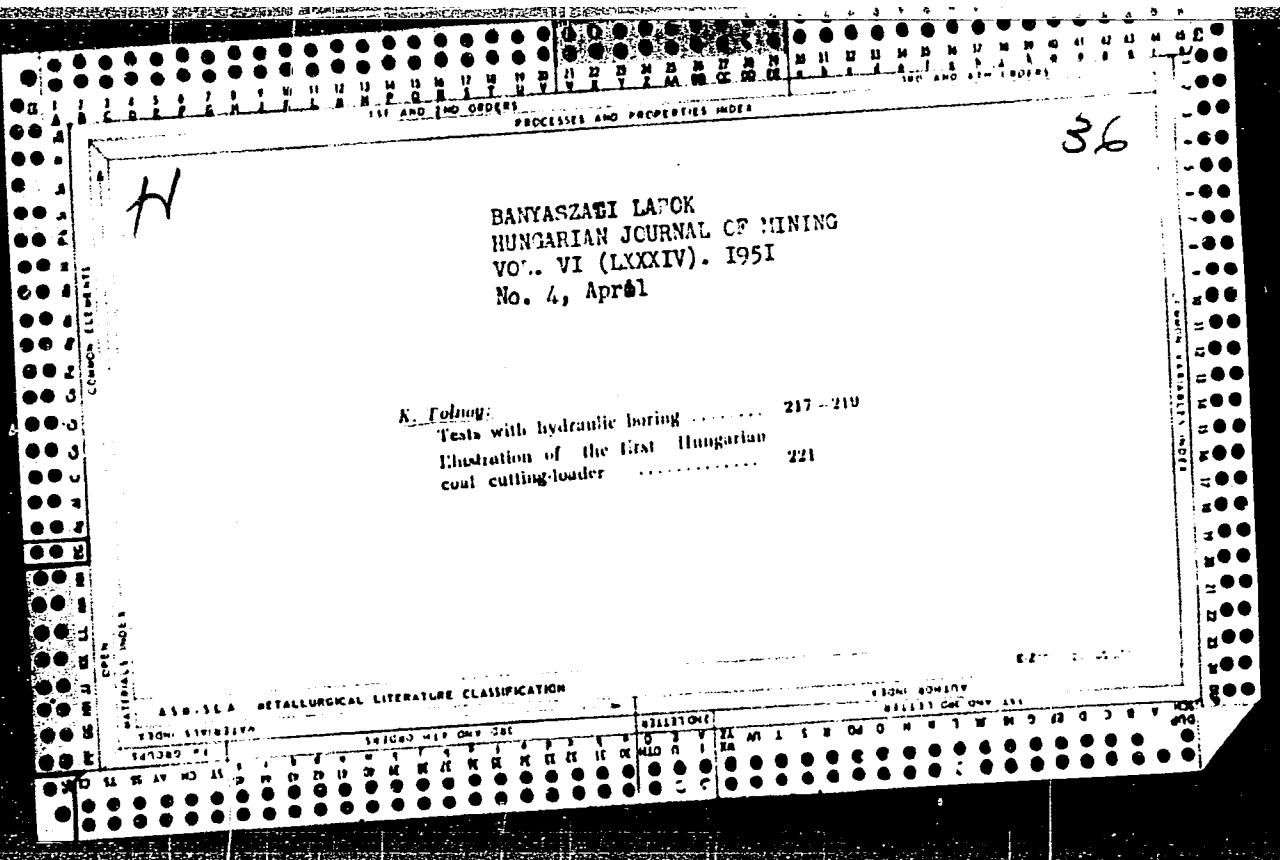
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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 3, 1959, 29441.

Author : Tolnay, F.

Inst :

Title : Determination of the Ammonia Content of Tobacco Extracts by the Macrodiffusion Method.

Orig Pub: Létrehozés és Táj., 6, No 2, 155-162 (1957) (in Hungarian with German and Russian summaries)

Abstract: The microdiffusion method of Conway [spelling uncertain] has been used in the determination of the NH_3 content of tobacco (T) extracts. Experiments with Kheveshi, Sobolchi [transliterated], Sunatra, and other T varieties have shown that the time required for a determination by the micromethod is only half that required for

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HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.

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Abs Jour: Nef Zhur-Khin., No 8, 1959, 29441.

a standard vacuum distillation macroprocedure; at the same time savings in apparatus, reagents, and electric power are realized. Calibrations with standard ammonia compounds gave results varying from 94 to 102% of the starting ammonia content; when T extracts of known NH₃ content were used, the agreement was 91-104%. -- G. Dikker.

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Samples were taken (a) from bales of tobacco grown in the Szabolcs region, before and after chamber fermentation and after six weeks of storage; (b) from tobacco leaves also from the same region, before and after mechanical treatment and several times at given intervals from bales during subsequent fermentation. Invertase, amylase and polyphenoloxidase activities as well as the oxygen indices, reducing substances and polyphenol compounds were determined in each of the samples. It was observed that a more sensitive indication is given of the progress of fermentation by enzymic activity measurements than by substrates. The activity of the mentioned enzymes decreased greatly during chamber fermentation while during storage practically no change occurred. A strong inactivation of the enzymes and a decrease of the oxygen index could be observed during mechanical treatment. Changes in temperature and biological changes were found to be independent of each other during fermentation. It appears that the determination of the oxygen index and also that of polyphenoloxidase and invertase activities furnish appropriate data for the control of fermentation. P. T.

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Institute, Budapest.

(PROTEASES ther)
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HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Food Industry.

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1950, 29441.

Author : Tolnay, P.

Inst :

Title : Determination of the Ammonic Content of Tobacco
Extracts by the Macrodiffusion Method.

Orig pub: Agrokom es Talaj, 6, No 2, 155-162 (1957) (in Hungarian
with German and Russian summaries)

Abstract: The microdiffusion method of Conway [^{spelling uncertain}] has been used in the determination of the NH₃ content of tobacco (T) extracts. Experiments with Kileveshi, Sobolchi [^{transliterated}], Suntra, and other T varietics have shown that the time required for a determination by the micromethod is only half that required for

Card : 1/2

289

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khin., No 8, 1959, 29441.

a standard vacuum distillation macroprocedure; at the same time savings in apparatus, reagents, and electric power are realized. Calibrations with standard ammonia compounds gave results varying from 94 to 102% of the starting ammonia content; when T extracts of known NH₃ content were used, the agreement was 91-104%. -- G. Dikker.

Card : 2/2

TOINAY, P., LUMNITZER, GY.

"Investigations of tobacco proteases", p. 185, (ELEMÉZESI IPAR, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No.11, Nov.1953, Uncl.

DEVALD, Jozsef, dr.; TOLNAY, Sander, dr.

Our experiences with chronic otitis. Orv. hetil. 106. no.21:
983-985 23 My '65.

1. Borsod-Abaуйj-Zemplen Megyei Tanacs V.B. Korhaz, Ful-orr-
gege Osztaly (foorvos: Devald, Jozsef, dr.).

HUNGARY

DEVALD, Jozsef, Dr, SCHIFFNER, Gyorgy, Dr. TOLNAY, Sandor, Dr; City Council of Miskolc Executive Committee, United Hospital, Szentpeteri Gate, Otolaryngology and Ambulant Services (Miskolc Varosi Tanacs VB. -- Vegrehajto Bizottsag -- Egyesitett Korhaza, Szentpeteri Kapu, Ful-Orr-Gege Osztaly es Rendelointezet).

(2)

"Audiological Examination of Diabetic Patients."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 52, 25 Dec 66, pages 2454-2456.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The data obtained by examination of the auditory system of 149 diabetic patients are reported. In the majority of the patients, a slowly developing, bilateral impairment of hearing of the symmetrical perception type was found to exist which often escaped the attention of the patients. A more pronounced impairment of hearing was found in cases of the inhibitional and transitional type. The degree of hearing impairment is compared with the state of therapeutic control, with the antidiabetics used and also with the diabetic neuropathy in existence at some other sites of the organism. 8 Hungarian, 8 Western references.

1/1

TOMAY, V.

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 6 No. 4 1953

8. On-the-spot determination of the total hardness and the calcium and magnesium content of water — A vis összes keménysegétnél, valamint Ca és Mg tartalommá helyettesítő megholdozása — G. Csajaghy and V. Tomay (Journal of Hydrology — Hidrologiai Katalógy — Vol. 32, 1952, No. 11—12, pp. 438—441, 2 tabs.)

The determination is carried out with a disodium ethylenediamine tetracetate solution (Complexon III) obtained by dissolving 3.6 g complexon compound, 0.77 g sodium hydroxide and 0.1 g magnesium chloride hexahydrate ($MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$) in 1000 ml of water. One ml of this volumetric solution corresponds to 0.5 mg calcium oxide. A glass-stoppered test tube calibrated with annular marks at 5 and 10 ml serves as a titrating vessel. Sampling is effected with this test tube and the measurement of the volumetric solution carried out with a titrating pipette, a glass tube about 150 mm long with a capacity of 2.5 ml, one end drawn out to form a capillary. Since the volume of one drop remains constant when using the same pipette and the same volumetric solution, the quantity of the volumetric solution is calculated from the number of drops. For the determination of the total hardness and the calcium content, the same volumetric solution is used.

On C.R.

however, for each case it must be adjusted separately beforehand. For determining the total hardness, 0.5 ml buffer solution (20 g sodium tetraborate decahydrate ($Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$), 5 g sodium hydroxide and 2.5 g sodium monosulphide dissolved in 500 ml bidistilled water) and two drops of an indicator solution (1 ml a sodium carbonate solution and 0.5 g Eryochrome black T dissolved in 15 ml bidistilled water and filled to 50 ml with isopropanol) was added to a 10 ml sample. In the determination of the calcium content 0.5 ml 4 per cent (w/v) sodium hydroxide solution and three drops of an indicator solution (containing 10 mg Murexide dissolved in 5 ml of bidistilled water) are added to the 10 ml sample. Calculation: total hardness = $3 \cdot n \cdot v \cdot f$, calcium hardness = $5 \cdot n \cdot v \cdot f$, calcium mg per l = $35.74 \cdot n \cdot v \cdot f$, magnesium mg per l = (total hardness — calcium hardness) = $4.337 \cdot n \cdot v \cdot f$, where n = the number of drops consumed, v = the volume of one drop expressed in ml and f = the factor of the complexon solution used.

G. Csajdghy

ERDELYI, J.; MELLES, M.N.; TOLNAY, V.

New occurrence of hydroomesite and lizardite in the basalt
inclusion on the Halap Mountain in the Lake Balaton region.
Acta geol Hung 8 no.1/4:37-69 '64.

1. Ungarische Geologische Anstalt, Budapest.

Country	:	Hungary	D
Category	:	Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.	
Abs. Jour.	:	Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959	18372
Author	:	Erdelyi, J.; Koblenz, V.; <u>Tolnay, V.</u>	
Institut.	:	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
Title	:	On Hydroparagonite, a New Micaceous Mineral, and Its Relationship to Hydromuscovite, Natronillite and Brammallite.	
Orig. Pub.	:	Acta geol. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 5, No 2, 169-186	
Abstract : By chemical, spectral, x-ray diffraction, and differential thermal methods a study was made of the clayey mineral discovered on calcite crystals in mesothermal ore veins of Nagyberzsen deposit (Hungary). The crystals are similar in appearance to kaolin, the color is yellowish- white; $a=5.2$, $b=9.00$, β 1.575, δ 1.583. Results of chemical analysis of 3 specimens from different parts of the deposit, respectively (in %): SiO_2 44.90, 42.39, 42.12; TiO_2 1.21, 1.28, 0.84; Al_2O_3 32.46, 30.02, 29.27; Fe_2O_3 1.12, 5.52, 1.88; FeO 1.68, 1.06, 0.67; MnO 0.05, 0.04, 0.10; CaO 2.65, 2.42, 6.72; MgO 0.83, 1.10, 0.72; K_2O 7.88, 7.35, 7.15; Na_2O 0.36,			
Card: 1/4			

D-2

Country : Hungary
Category : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khimika, No 6, 1959

18872

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : 0.46, C.22; H₂O⁻ 0.52, 0.25, 0.45; H₂O⁺ 4.70,
4.88, 4.60; CO₂ 1.81, 0.97, 4.56; P₂O₅ 0.22, 0.35, 0.38;
S - , 3.89, - ; O -, 1.95, - ; total 100.39, 100.12, 99.68.
In addition, spectral analysis revealed, in first specimen,
strong traces of Pb, traces of B, Ba, V, no Cu and Sn; in
the second, 10-1% As, strong traces of B, traces of V, Cu,
Sn, Pb, no Ba; in the third, As (considerable amount),
traces of B, Sn, slight traces of V, Cu, no Pb, Ba. In all
specimens, Co, Ni, Cr, are absent. On the basis of the ex-
perimental and the literature data the conclusion is reached
that this clayey mineral is close to muscovite and is a
hydromuscovite of the formula:

Card: 2/4

Country : Hungary
Category : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959

18872

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : $2\infty (K_{0.70}Na_{0.05}Ca_{0.05})^{12}(Al_{1.76}Fe_{0.6}^{3+}Fe_{0.10}^{2+}Mg_{0.08})^6 [Si_{3.11}Al_{0.89}]^{4-}O_{9.83}]^{(OH)}_{2.17}$. In hydromuscovite the O-ions of tetrahedral layer are replaced by an equivalent amount of OH-ions, as a result of which the amount of reactive ions of alkali metals is decreased. The general formula of hydromuscovite is:

$2\infty (K, Na, Ca)^{12}_{y-n} (Al, Fe^{3+}, Fe^{2+}, Mg)^6 [Si_{4-y}Al_y]^{4-}O_{10-m}^{2m} [OH]^{2m}$

Further study should establish whether n = m, as was found

Card: 3/4

D-3

Country : Hungary
Category : Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs. Jour. : Ref Znur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959

18872

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : to be the case for hydroparagonite of the fenestrel district. The authors consider beyond doubt the existence of a new micaceous mineral -- hydroparagonite. The mineral described under the name of bramalite, must be considered not a natronillite but a hydroparagonite. The existence of natronillite is as yet not proven.

R. Khmel'nitskiy.

Card: 4/4

TOLNAY, Vera; RAPPNE SIK, Stefania

Determination of sulfate-ion content in natural waters by
means of ion exchange. Hidrologiai kozlony 41 no. 6: 512-513
D'61.

1. Magyar Allami Foldtani Intezet, Budapest.

TOLNAY, Vera; RAPPNE SIK, Stefania

Application of ion-exchanging resins in the field of rock analysis.
Magy kem lap 16 no.12:575-578 D '61.

1. Magyar Allami Földtani Intézet.

IOLNAI, V.

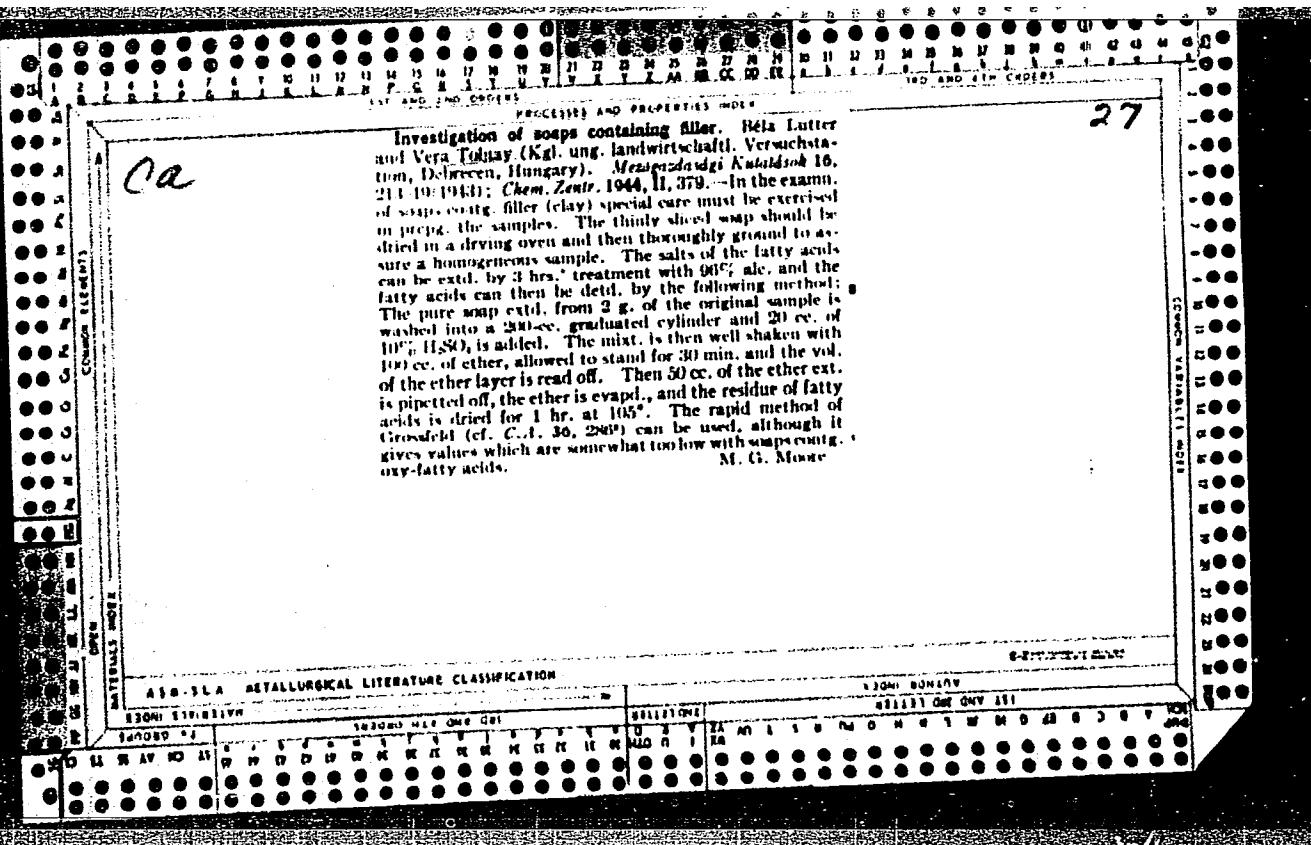
Jarosite from Mount Gecsi; the mountain range at Velence, In English,
p. 65, ACTA MINERALOGICA PETROGRAPHICA, (Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem,
Asvany-Kozettani Intezet) Szeged, Vol. 7, 1953/54

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1958

TOLNAY, V. CSAJAGHY, G.

Chemical and physical properties of silt in lake Balaton. p. 173.
HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Magyar Hidrologiai
Tarsasag) Budapest. Vol. 35, no. 5/6 May/June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Vol. 5, No. 2,
February 1956.



YERMOLAYEVA, Antonina Nikitichna; KORNILOV, M.F., doktor sel'-
khoz. nauk, nauchn. red.; TOLOCHINSKAYA, B.M., red.;
KRYUCHKOVSKIY, S.A., red.

[Chemistry in agriculture; index of recommended literature
for compulsory education in agrochemistry] Khimiia v sel'-
skom khoziaistve; rekomendatel'nyi ukazatel' literatury v
pomoshch' agrokhimicheskому vseobuchu. Leningrad, 1964.
51 p. (MIRA 17:11)
l. Leningrad. Publichnaya biblioteka.

SKLYARENKO, V.Z.; TOLOCHINTSEV, S.I.

Suspended chute drawer for stationary loading points equipped with
conveyer belts. Ugol' 32 no.9:39-40 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Shakhta No.70 kombinata Karagandaugol'.
(Coal handling)

TOLOCHKO, P. D.

✓Adhesive from chrome leather cuttings and dust. A. R.
Tolochko, I. A. Lyul'kin, and G. S. Lyubomirskii. Legkaya
Prom. IS, No. 12, 45-6(1955).—The material is ground,
then subjected to combination detanning and cooking with
6.5-7.5% MgO. Fractional take-off of broth is done at
10 hrs. after start of cooking. The product is filtered,
centrifuged, and spray dried. B. Z. Kamich

TOLOCHKO, A.D.; LYUL'KIN, I.A., glavnyy inzhener; LYUBOMIRSKIY, G.S.

Make wider use of advanced methods for soaking and lime pit operations.
Leg.prem.15 [i.e.16] no.3:45-46 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Direktor Khar'kovskogo kozhevennogo zavoda No.7 "Bol'shevik" (for Te-
lochko).2.Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela (for Lyubomirskiy).
(Kharkov--Leather industry)

TOLOCHKO, A.D.; LYUL'KIN, I.A.; LIUBOMIRSKIY, G.S.

Chemical section of a continuous-flow conveyer line in the lime
soak plant. Leg.prom.16 no.12:43-44 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Direktor Khar'kovskogo kozhevennogo zavoda No.7 "Bol'shevik"
(for Tolochko). 2. Glavnnyy inzhener Khar'kovskogo kozhevennogo
zavoda No.7 "Bol'shevik" (for Lyul'kin). 3. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo
otdela Khar'kovskogo kozhevennogo zavoda No.7 "Bol'shevik"
(for Lyubomirskiy).
(Tanning)

TOLOCHKO, A.F.; DOMBROVSKILY, A.V.

Synthesis of ethyl esters of γ,β -unsaturated acids by the
PO-olefination method. Ukr.khim.zhur. 31 no.2:220-223 '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SERKOL'NIK, Ya. Sh.; TOLUCHKO, A.F.; PILYUGIN, G.T.

Pyridine bases of brown coal tar in Transcarpathia. Ukr. khim.
zhur. 30 no.7:731-733 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

TIKHOMIROVA, L.P.; TOLOCHKO, A.I.

Determination of the density of coke. Standartizatsiya 28 no.7:
59-61 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

FINKEL', M.Ya.; TOLOCHKO, A.I.; MELAMED, R.I.

Improve the quality of ammonium sulfate. Standartizatsiia 25
no.11:38 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Ammonium sulfate)

SKLYAR, M.G.; TOLOCHKO, A.I.; KRIVORUCHKO, N.F.

Effect of heating ratio of coal on the output of coke. Koks i khim.
no.8:22-25 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Coke)

Candidate of Technical Sciences; SOV/68-59-8-3/32

AUTHORS: Shvarts, S.A., Shinkareva, T.V. and Tolochko, A.L.

TITLE: Material Balance of the Coking Process (Material'nyy
balans protsessa koksovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 6-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Material balance of the coking process reported by various works are often inaccurate and contain a considerable percentage of unaccounted losses. As an illustration of the inaccuracies, percentages of carbon deposition reported by various works are compared with volatile content of the respective blends (Table 1). Although the differences in the volatile content and coking conditions are small the variability of the carbon depositions reaches 5%. It is concluded that the differences in the reported coke yields are mainly due to inaccuracies. Similarly the reported gas yields are subject to errors due to inaccuracies in gas measurements and weighing of coal charged. The yields of tar, benzole and ammonia are usually reported more accurately but the yield of pyrogenic water is usually not determined at all and this item in works

Card 1/3

Material Balance of the Coking Process

SOV/68-59-8-3/32

balances is either included in losses or a theoretical figure is reported. The above deficiencies of works' balances made it necessary for UKhIN to carry out a special work to obtain true yields of the individual products. The work was carried out on the Krivorozhsk Metallurgical Works during a period of 25 days. The results obtained are given in Table 2 (methods used for the determination of the yield of individual products are described in some detail). The unaccounted losses amount to 0.71%. In order to check the data obtained the material balance was recalculated for the individual elements (Table 3). The following results were obtained: sulphur balance agreed well; nitrogen balance indicated surplus of this element in coking products in an amount of 3.5 kg/ton of dry coal, indicating infiltration of air in an amount of 4.6 kg/t of dry coal; hydrogen balance was poor, its diffusion into the heating system was assumed; oxygen balance was satisfactory, if the above mentioned infiltration of air is taken into consideration; carbon balance indicated losses of carbon in an amount of about 1.8 kg/ton of dry coal (-0.18%);

Card 2/3

Material Balance of the Coking Process

SOV/68-59-8-3/32

ash balance was quite satisfactory (-0.04%). Various formulae proposed for the determination of the coke yield are compared with the results obtained (see figure). The best agreement was obtained with the Japanese formula (Ref 1). There are 4 tables, 1 figure and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 2 German.

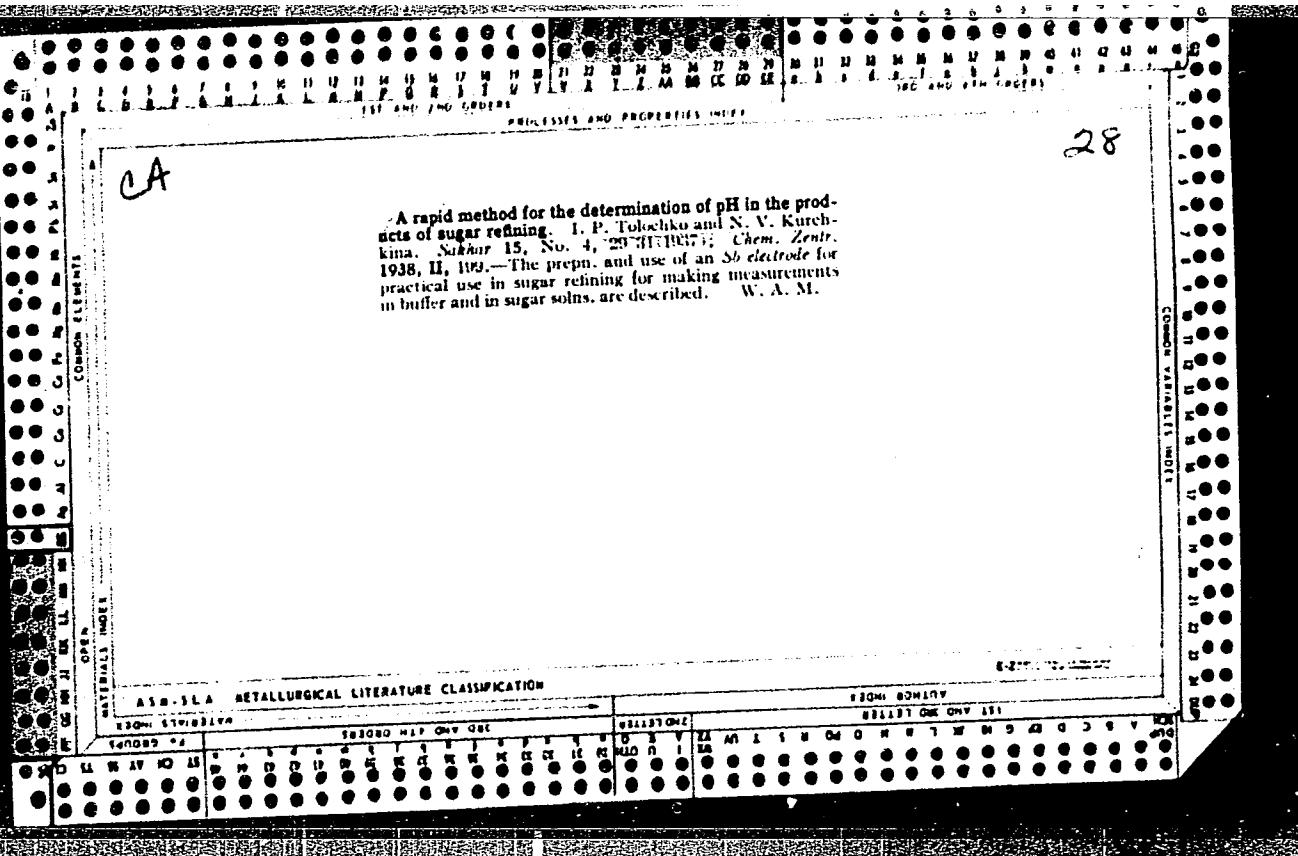
ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

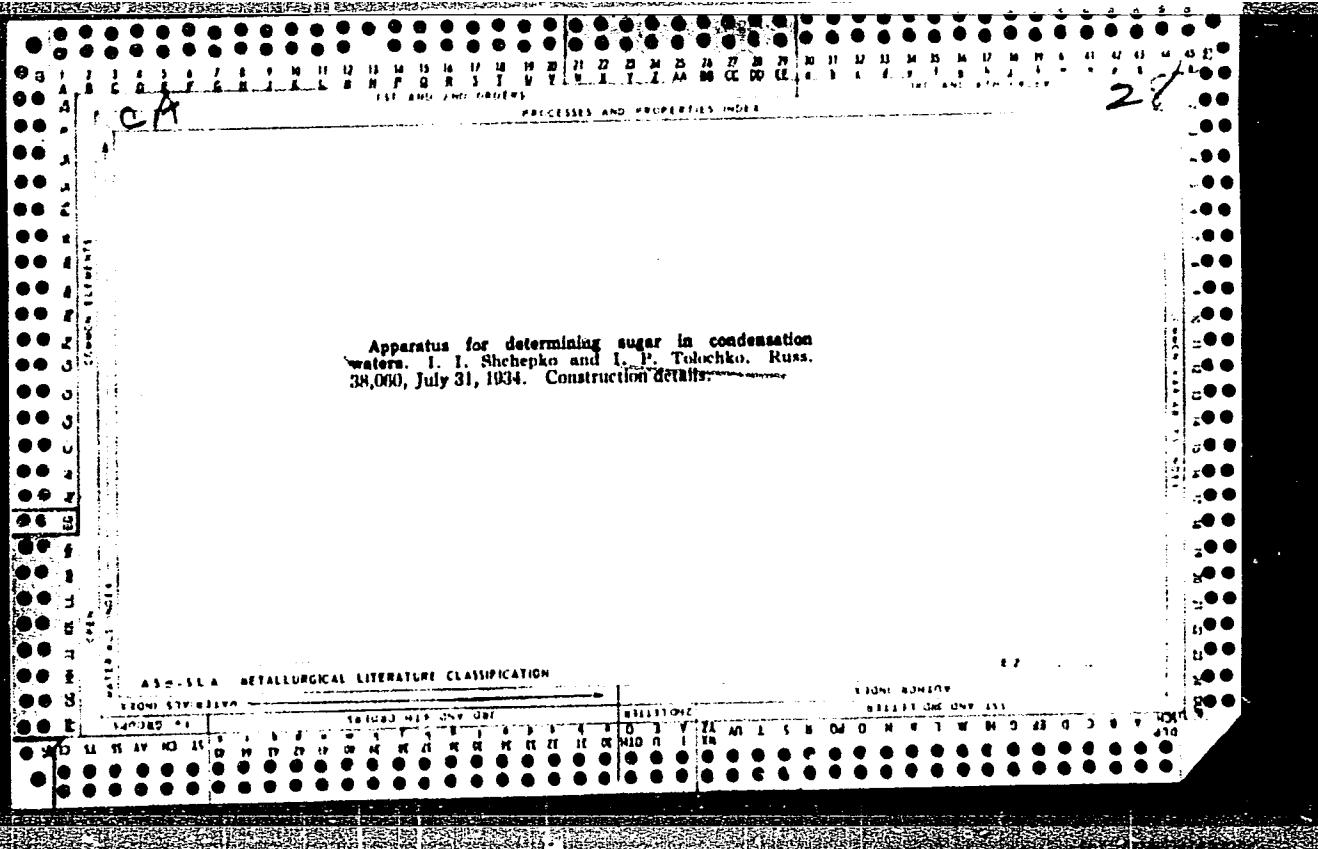
Card 3/3

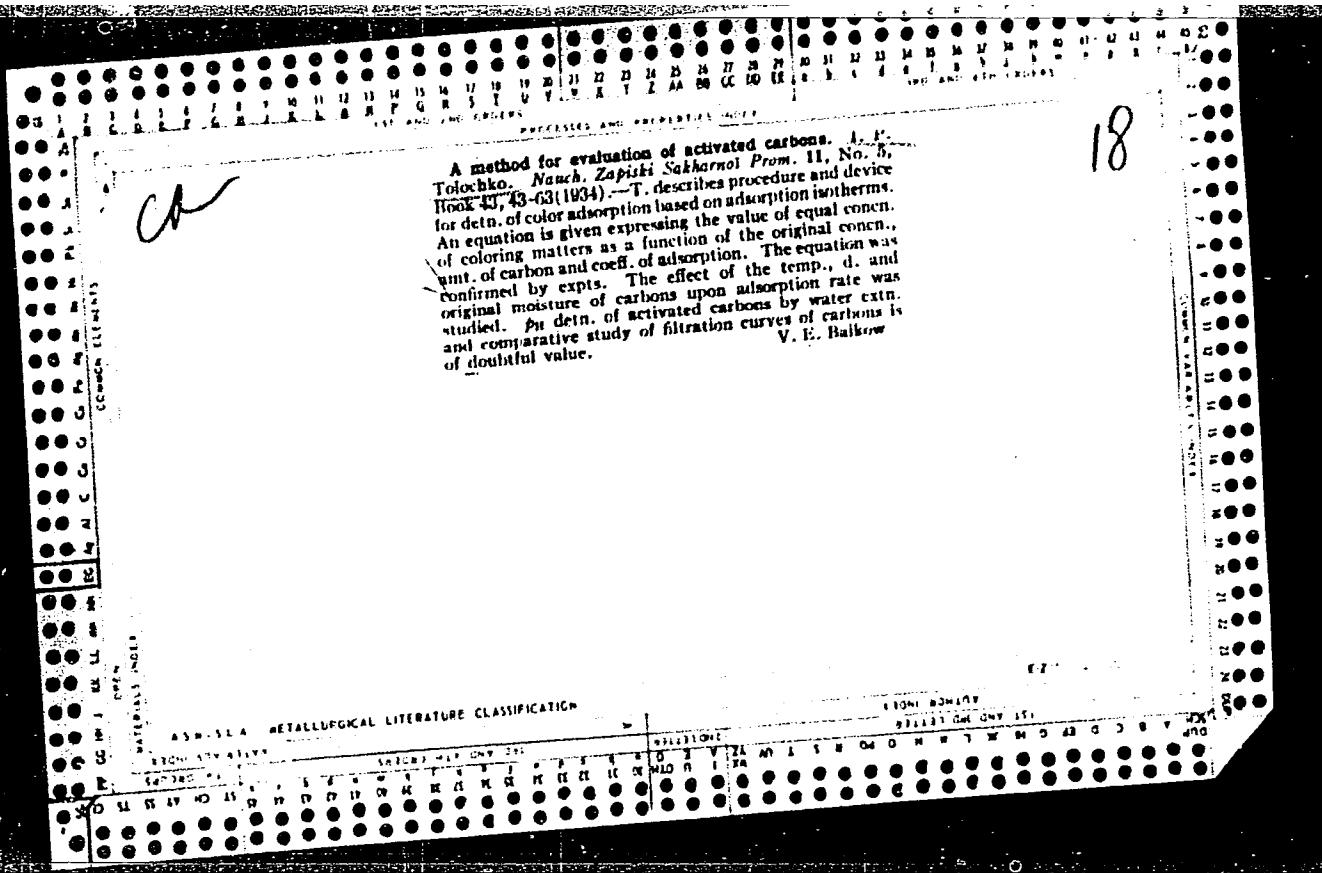
KERISANOV, Marks Ivanovich; KRYLOW, Anatoliy Sergeyevich; RUDIN, S.N.,
inzh., retsenzent; TOLOCHKO, B.G., inzh., red.; MARCHENKOV, I.A.
tekhn.red.

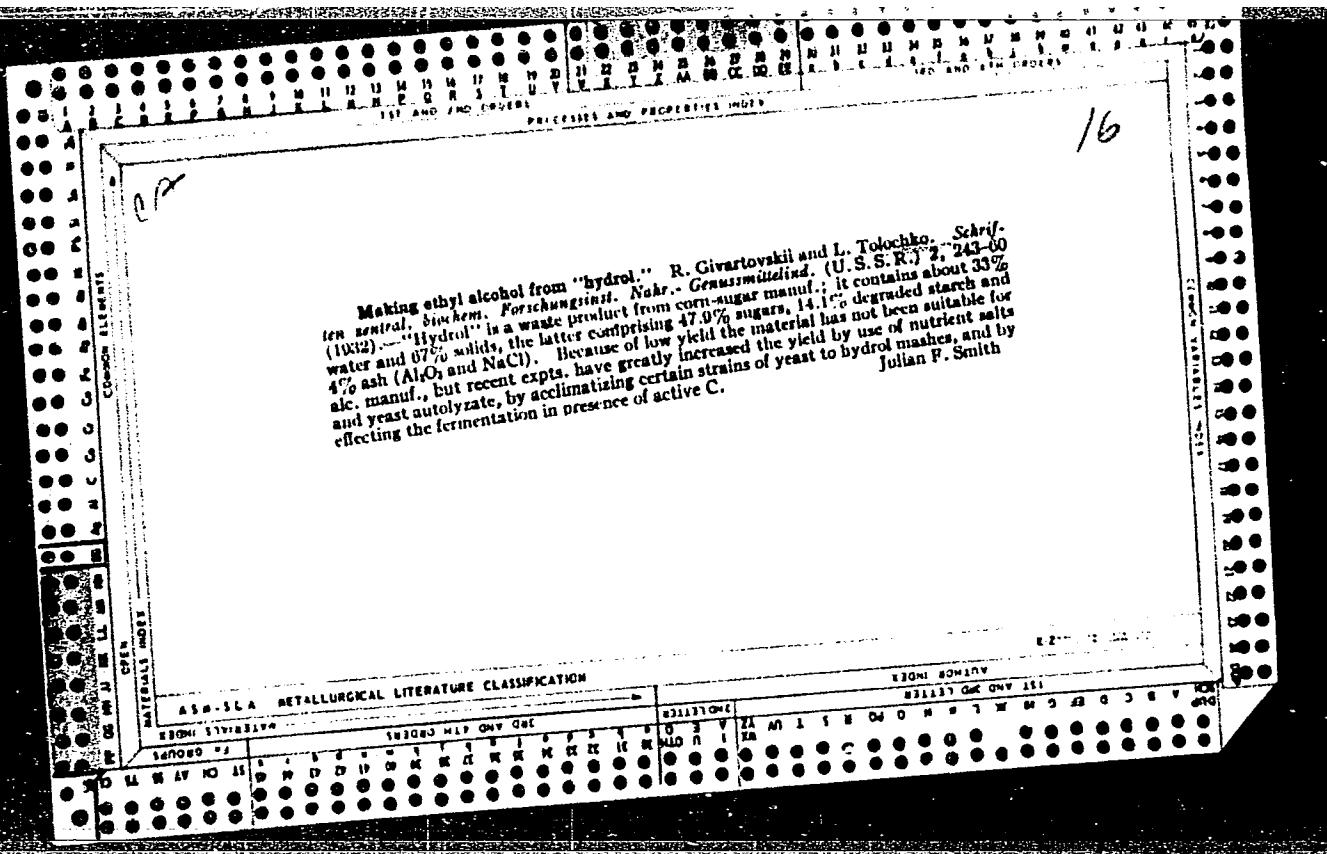
[Installation and adjustment of hoisting and conveying machinery]
Montazh i nalađka pod"emno-transportnykh mashin. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 236 p.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Hoisting machinery) (Conveying machinery)









Making ethyl alcohol from "hydrol." R. Givartovskii and L. Tolochko. Schriften zentral. chem. Forschungsinst. Nahr.-Genussmittel, (U. S. S. R.) 2, 243-50 (1932).—"Hydrol" is a waste product from corn-sugar manuf., it contains about 33% water and 67% solids, the latter comprising 47.9% sugars, 14.1% degraded starch and 4% ash (Al_2O_3 and $NaCl$). Because of low yield the material has not been suitable and yeast autolyze, by acclimatizing certain strains of yeast to hydrol mashes, and by Julian F. Smith

drod mashes, and by
Julian F. Smith

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756110016-3"

BUD'KO, A.V. Prinimali uchastiye: BOGDANOV, G.I.; ZAKALINSKIY,
V.M.; KRIVENKOV, N.A.; TULOCHKO, M.K.; MALAKHOV, G.M.,
prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, redtsnzent

[Automation of stoping operations] Avtomatizatsiya ochi-
stnykh rabot. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 133 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

KARELIN, Ya.A.; ABRAMOV, V.V., inzhener, retsenzent; TOLOCHKO, M.M.,
inzhener, retsenzent; KONYUSHKOV, A.M., redaktor

[Purifying industrial sewage of the petroleum industry] Ochistka
proizvodstvennykh stochnykh vod predpriatiia neftianoi promysh-
lennosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry, 1953. 295 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Petroleum industry) (Waste products)

S/126/62/013/004/014/022
E111/E435

AUTHORS: Selisskiy, Va.P., Tolochko, M.N.
TITLE: Contribution on the recrystallization of ordering
iron-cobalt alloys
PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.4, 1962,
587-590

TEXT: One of the authors (Selisskiy et al: FMM, v.7, no.2, 1959,
214; Izv. AN SSSR, v.23, no.5, 1959, 640) has previously studied,
by X-ray analysis, the recrystallization of ordering Fe-Co alloys
at temperatures close to their Kurnakov points. The investigation
is now continued to higher temperatures, using alloys with 35.6,
45.0, 50.75 and 65.35% Co and metallographic methods. Grain
growth was followed by the method of random-intercepts. The work
showed that in agreement with their previous results, the 50% alloy
has the highest temperature for the start of recrystallization
and this is close to the order-disorder transition temperature.
Collective recrystallization was observed on heating to
temperatures above the corresponding transition temperatures, up
to the alpha-gamma transformation boundary. The 50% Co alloy

Card 1/2

Contribution on the ...

S/126/62/013/004/014/022
E111/E435

retains a smaller grain size than the others, although its specific grain surface falls more sharply in the first 16 hours tempering. The relatively sharper fall in grain growth rate in the 50% Co alloy is due to thermodynamic instability produced by its higher surface free-energy immediately after transition into the disordered state. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TsNIIChM
(Institute of Precision Alloys TsNIIChM)

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1961

Card 2/2

TOLOCHKO, S.F. (Lvov)

Apparatus for cutting plaster bandages. Ortop. travm. i proter. 17
no. 6:132 N-D '56.

(MLRA 10:2)

(PLASTER CASTS) (ORTHOPEDIC APPARATUS)

TOLOCHKO, V.I., inzh.

Friction in the cutting of materials on a block. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekhn.leg.prom. no.2:81-89 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Friction) (Shoe manufacture)

AFANAS'YEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TOLOCHKO, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of clicking presses for cutting shoe materials. Report No.2:
Resistance of materials to cutting (clicking). Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekh.leg.prom. 3:83-89 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kiievskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii obuvnogo proizvodstva.
(Shoe manufacture--Equipment and supplies)

AFANAS'YEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TOLOCHKO, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using the stamping method for clicking shoe materials. Report No.1:
Studying the deformation of the material and developing the
technological parameters for stamping. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.leg.
prom. no.3:110-115 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kiievskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii obuvnogo proizvodstvza.
(Shoe manufacture)

TOLOCHKO, V.I.

Significance of the geometric design of the cutter in blank
stamping stiff leather parts. Leg.prom. 17 no.4:21-24 Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:4)
(Leather industry) (Cutting tools)

AFANAS'YEV, A.A.; KUCHERENKO, A.G.; TOLOCHKO, V.I.

Stretching and stresses occurring during internal shaping of
footwear. Leg.prom. 18 no. 7:44-47 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Shoe manufacture)

1. TOLOCHKO, V. I., Eng.; AFANAS'YEV, A. A., Docent
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Shoe Industry
 7. Use of caprone thread for sewing leather goods and footwear. Leg. prom. 12,
No. 10, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

AFANAS'YEV, A.A.; SLUTSKIY, S.B.; TOLOCHKO, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye:
KRASNOPOL'SKIY, G.G., inzh.; TARATINSKIY, M.G., inzh.; TEPLITSKAYA,
K.O., inzh.

Using pig insole leather for sock lining of Russian leather foot-
wear. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 3 no.7:18-21 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Shoe manufacture) (Leather)

NISENBAUM, I.Ya.; URMAN, V.O.; KHAREVICH, M.I.; ROTER, N.A.; TOLOCHKO,
V.V., red.; MATSKEVICH, L.P., red.; ALEKSEYEV, A.N., red.

[Minsk; concise address-handbook as of October 1, 1959] Minsk;
kratkaia adresno-spravochnaia kniga. Po sostoianiiu na 1 oktiabria
1959 g. Minsk, 1960. 247 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Minskaya gorodskaya spravochno-informatsionnaya kontora "Mingor-
spravka." (Minsk--Directories)

BETEKHTIN, Sergey Aleksandrovich; VINITSKIY, Andrey Mikhaylovich; GOROKHOV,
Mikhail Semenovich; FEDOTOV, Ivan Dmitriyevich; STANYUKOVICH,
Kirill Petrovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, prof., red.;
SEREBRYAKOV, M.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; ORLOV, B.V.,
prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; TOLOCHKOV, A.A., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., retsenzent; MALYSHEV, M.V., inzhener, red.;
BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., izd.red.; ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Gas dynamic principles of interior ballistics] Gazodinamicheskie
osnovy vnutrenney ballistik. Pod obshchei red.K.P.Staniukovicha.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1957. 384 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Ballistics, Interior)

TOLOCHKO, A.D.; LYUL'KIN, I.A.; LYUBOMIRSKIY, G.S.

Improved method of splitting chrome-tanned pigskins. Leg.prom.
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